

Under the Patronage of the Minister of Culture and Youth
The Department of Culture and Arts

in cooperation with
the Embassy of India
presents

THE INDIAN FOLK TROUPE

7 p.m., Wednesday April 23, 1980 at the Palace of Culture - Sports City

Free admission

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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الراي"

Under the patronage of the Minister of Culture and Youth

The Department of Culture and Arts
in cooperation with
the Embassy of Yugoslavia

presents

The Yugoslav folk troupe SHOTA at 6 p.m. Wednesday, April 23, 1980 at the Palace of Culture in Al Hussein Youth City.

Admission free

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AMMAN, WEDNESDAY APRIL 23, 1980 — JAMADI AL THANI 8, 1400

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

Regional Briefs

April 22 (R)—One man was killed and nine people were today by a bomb which exploded as a car similar to that wing Falangist Party leader passed it, right-wing sources leader is Mr. Amin Gemayel, a son of Falangist Party leader Gemayel and also parliamentary deputy for Beirut's constituency where the bomb went off 100 metres Falangist regional office. It damaged several cars and the Falangist "Voice of Lebanon" radio said Mr. Amin had been contacted by various leaders denouncing the of the estimated 35-kilogramme car bomb but did not say it been an attempt on his life. Unconfirmed reports said he office when the explosion occurred. He was slightly hurt last blast last year while two months ago another bomb ht people, including the baby daughter of his brother he Falangist militia leader.

VIV, April 22 (R)—Israel has developed a ground-to-intermediate-range missile of "tremendous fire power" specified NATO country, defence Minister Mordechai said today. The missile is tank-mounted, Mr. old a press conference, but gave no further details. The made the statement while announcing that Israel's arms or 1979 totalled \$600 million, and forecasts for 1980 i this would rise to \$1 billion.

ADE, April 22 (AP)—A bomb went off outside the Pales-ration Organisation office in Belgrade today, causing no and only slight image to the building, a PLO official said. kesman Mohammad Nabhan told the Associated Press b was thrown from the street outside the office mid-and exploded seconds later a few feet from the entrance. vas no big damage", he said. He said police were immedi-ated. The Yugoslav News Agency Tanjug had no infor-about the incident, and Yugoslav officials declined all t. It was not clear whether police had made any arrests. han said it was the first time "any incident of this nature" urred at the office—situated in a quiet area southeast of vn Belgrade.

SCUS, April 22 (Agencies)—Security officers conducted it into the assassination of Syrian Communist Party leader rward, sources said today. Mr. Awwad, known by his code u Salam, was gunned down yesterday at the northern city o. The Soviet-oriented Syrian Communist Party impli-Muslim Brotherhood. The Syrian Communist Party has bers in the cabinet and is a member of the Progressive Front, which also includes the ruling Baath Party of : Hafez Al Assad.

T, April 22 (R)—Former U.S. Ambassador to the United andrew Young arrived in Kuwait today on a four-day it at the invitation of Kuwait's foreign minister, Sheikh Ahmad Al Sabah. The Kuwait News Agency quoted Mr. saying he had come to listen to Kuwait's opinions on a of world issues, especially the Middle East conflict. Mr. vill have talks with Sheikh Sabah and with the Amir of Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, the agency said. Mr. signed the U.N. post last August over an unauthorised with Palestine Liberation Organisation U.N. observer eral.

IA, April 22 (AP)—More than 600 inmates of Hamadan western Iran have mutinied and set fire to the prison, the news agency Pars reported today. Three persons were in the revolt yesterday the official agency, monitored in said. It did not indicate the extent of damage to the prison . But said the prisoners set fire to blankets, and that fire extinguished the blaze. Pars quoted Col. Ahmad Hay-, deputy of the Hamadan police criminal investigation ent, as saying the revolt was apparently due to rumours in- that there was no prison sentence in Islam and that law could only be fined or flogged. Col. Haydarbaigi was is saying a number of prisoners took several unarmed ostage after the visiting hour yesterday and broke doors downs in an attempt to escape.

April 22 (R)—Egypt and Israel have initiated an agree-menting direct trade between them, the legal adviser to the ade ministry, Mr. Michael Herzberg, told Reuters yes- the agreement was the fourth to be signed since Egypt el began to normalise relations under their peace treaty. er three agreements covered cultural cooperation, civil and tourism. The trade agreement, initiated on Sunday, ratified by the Israeli Knesset and the Egyptian People's ly before direct trade becomes possible. The Israeli trade on which negotiated the agreement was led by Mr. Yoram ector-general at the Israeli trade ministry.

IT, April 22 (R)—Iraqi Oil Minister Tayeb Abdul Karim ay there was a common wish among the member states of nisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to uddered oil prices. "From what we hear, the majority if the OPEC member states desire unified oil prices," the told the Kuwait News Agency when he arrived here on home from India. Mr. Abdul Karim said Iraq hoped that EC conference in Algiers in June would consider the price issue. Asked why Iraq had not followed recent moves al other OPEC countries to cut crude oil production, Mr. arim said his country's production policy always aimed at g balance between supply and demand.

A, April 22 (AP)—British Deputy Foreign Minister Sir our stated here today that a resumption of the Cyprus onal peace talks was prevented by "the tyranny of e He told a press conference after two days of separate e the Greek Cypriot-controlled Cyprus government and ish Cypriot leadership: "I have been very much struck by hness of both sides to start talking again." His visit has ically described as one of a fact-finding nature. The minister was referring to the failure of the Greek and Cypriot sides to agree on the resumption of the talks that deadlocked more than two years ago. The two sides ach other for demanding unacceptable preconditions for mption of the talks. They also disagree on the terminology sed in drafting an agenda.

I, April 22 (R)—An Egyptian has been acquitted of fraud after successfully convincing a court that he could diagnose by supernatural means, the semi-official newspaper Al reported today. The court accepted a defence plea that Aziz Abu Kaff, 30, was under the influence of an unknown hen he diagnosed diabetes for one of the court officials, r said. But the judge ruled that his verdict of not guilty, r said, did not constitute a precedent legalising the use natural beings as an alternative to conventional medicine. s said. Mr. Abu Kaff told the court he had cured sterility, s, cancer and appendicitis. He charged 25 piastres (35 r a diagnosis and prescription.

Tito enters critical phase

BELGRADE, April 22 (R)—President Tito's doctors said today that the condition of the 87-year-old Yugoslav leader had worsened this afternoon and entered a critical phase.

In the second bulletin today, President Tito's team of doctors said: "In the afternoon hours there was a worsening in the health condition of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito, which entered a critical phase. Necessary medical measures are being undertaken."

Bulletins on President Tito's health have generally been issued only once a day in the past few weeks. The publication of a second report today indicated the president's extremely grave condition had shown an alarming further deterioration.



President Tito

It was the first time his team of eight doctors had used the term "critical" since Feb. 14, when he suffered a major relapse.

The relapse followed an unsuccessful bypass operation to clear an artery blockage and the subsequent amputation of his left leg on Jan. 20.

World sportsmen protest against political pressure

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, April 22 (R)—International sports federations protested today against political pressure by governments to bring about a boycott of the Moscow Olympic.

The world bodies, which govern Olympic sports, issued a statement here calling on their national affiliates to do everything possible to help national Olympic committees combat political prejudice to ensure that all qualified athletes can go to the games.

Their statement was issued after joint talks with the executive board of the International Olympic Committee (IOC). The sports federations' statement said they protest energetically at the pressure which governments have put on their national Olympic committees, adding that the "real victims of any such action are the sportsmen and sportswomen of the world."

Mr. Thomas Keller, president of the International Rowing Federation and spokesman for the 26 sports bodies, said the final touches of the statement had been made by Prince Philip, British president of the International Equestrian Federation.

The Prince, husband of Queen Elizabeth, confirmed at the meeting here he would not go to Moscow for the games. The British government has strongly supported President Carter's boycott, aimed at showing displeasure at the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. And Prince Philip told reporters earlier today that it was "beside the point" whether he had any personal regrets at not going to the games.

Israel clamps curfews on three Arab villages

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, April 22 (Agencies)—Three Arab villages in the occupied West Bank of Jordan were under curfew today after a grenade attack and a clash in which two Israeli soldiers and three Palestinians were wounded.

Military sources said a grenade was hurled overnight at a passenger bus travelling from occupied Jerusalem to an Israeli settlement in the occupied territory. It did not explode. The Israeli authorities imposed curfew on the village of Ein Yabrud in the vicinity of the attack.

Meanwhile authorities investigated the causes of the clash yesterday in the village of Dir Al Assal near Hebron in which three Arab were wounded by shots fired by Israeli soldiers, who had been attacked by hundreds of villagers.

Israeli sources said yesterday that the soldiers were patrolling the area. But Arab villagers told reporters today that the Israelis were travelling in a civilian-plated van.

The Palestinians said they mistook the soldiers for a gang of cattle thieves who have been operating in the hilly area recently. Military sources here said the soldiers involved would be investigated today.

Several residents were still in detention and the village was under curfew which would be lifted only after the investigation was over, the sources said.

But become bogged down in details EEC aides agree to back U.S. in dispute with Iran

LUXEMBOURG, April 22 (Agencies)—Common Market foreign ministers today agreed to back the United States in its dispute with Iran, but became bogged down in details when they discussed how to impose sanctions on Tehran.

They began their talks on Iran by examining a British two-stage plan proposing immediate symbolic measures followed by an embargo on all trade except food and medicines unless hostages held in the U.S. embassy in Tehran were released.

Informed sources said the ministers had reached basic

agreement along these lines and had only to fix the text of a statement to announce their action.

Commission sources said the ministers wanted to avoid wording which would call in question either national sovereignty or the community's founding Treaty of Rome.

The original British draft called for an end to EEC oil purchases from Iran, but informed sources said French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet had persuaded his colleagues to drop this passage in the view that Iran would cut off supplies once the EEC measures were announced.

The Common Market measures were expected to be put into effect by May 31, informed sources said. This would allow national parliaments to pass the necessary legislation.

Similar action was expected from Japan, whose foreign minister, Mr. Saburo Okita, was on the sidelines in Luxembourg and told reporters: "Our policy is very close to the EEC and it is very important to maintain solidarity with the U.S."

Meanwhile, Iranian officials today threatened to bar oil exports "forever" to countries that join the U.S. sanctions against Iran.

Iran's official Pars News Agency quoted Oil Minister Ali Akbar Moinefar as saying that if "certain countries joined in the U.S. economic sanctions, Iran would not sell them oil. They would be blacklisted forever and would never get Iran's oil."

Iran would produce less oil "to the benefit of future generations," Mr. Moinefar was quoted as saying. According to Pars, Mr. Moinefar

said Iranian foreign currency reserves had climbed from \$10 billion to \$15 billion in the last year so there was "no need to export oil."

Answering President Carter's appeal for help, Britain today called home its ambassador to Iran and prepared to slash its diplomatic staff in Tehran.

The foreign office in London said there was no question of closing the British mission in Tehran but it was preparing to cut the staff from 20 to about six, headed by a charge d'affaires.

The British embassy has also told some 320 British residents in Tehran, mainly businessmen, to leave the country if their work permits. It said it cannot give them further protection and consular assistance.

British officials did not exclude the possibility of the ambassador, Sir John Graham, and other European Community envoys going back to Tehran to deliver messages to the government.

In Washington, the House of Representatives today backed President Carter's actions in the Iran crisis and called on America's allies to support sanctions against Tehran.

A resolution sent to the full House expressed support of President Carter's latest actions on Iran, which have included severing diplomatic ties with Tehran and banning most trade.

However some committee members voiced concern that the resolution might be read as an endorsement of Mr. Carter's threats to take military action if the U.S. hostages held since Nov. 4 were not released.

Speaking to tens of thousands of pro-government supporters at the university this morning, he said: "This is the great cultural revolution promised by the Koran to the people and it represents the sovereignty of the people."

Today marked the end of three days of defiance by the Marxist Fedayeen Movement of a Revolutionary Council decree ordering all political groups to shut down their campus offices as the first stage in the Islamisation of the universities.

Islamic fundamentalists armed with clubs, stones and knives tried unsuccessfully yesterday to oust the leftists from the campus in day-long clashes that left at least three people dead and several hundreds injured. Hospital sources said a large number of those admitted late last night had bullet wounds, apparently the result of Revolutionary Guards firing in the direction of the campus buildings.

A large crowd gathered today outside the Imam Khomeini hospital where Fedayeen supporters waited to collect their dead. Fedayeen posters claimed as many as 27 people had died and that the authorities had secretly removed the bodies.

The left-wing Pishgam Movement, the student wing of the Fedayeen, evacuated its campus headquarters in the early hours. President Bani-Sadr had warned he would go to the campus at the head of a mass demonstration and take it over if it was not voluntarily evacuated.

In his speech today, President Bani-Sadr claimed the evacuation as a triumph for the government and obedience to Revolutionary Council orders. While peace returned to the Tehran campus there were reports of clashes in the Caspian Sea port of Rasht. The official Pars News Agency said more than 40 people had so far been injured in fighting on the campus there.

Pars reported an unspecified number of dead and wounded in similar incidents at Ahwaz University today.

Islamic students today occupied the university in the central city of Isfahan and said they would remain until the university was closed down and immediate Islamisation took place.

In his speech today, President Bani-Sadr ordered the crowd to march on the occupied U.S. embassy "in order to show them (the United States) that their dreams have not come true."

He referred to an alleged secret U.S. document published by the official Pars News Agency which appeared to outline U.S. plans to destabilise Iran.

Dated August 6, 1979, the document is purported to be a memorandum from President Carter's National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

It says, in part: "The president also stressed that in view of the unpredictability of future developments in Iran, it is just as important to establish contacts

with leaders of all political minorities and extremist groups which are able to provoke armed uprisings against Khomeini's regime."

President Bani-Sadr said: "The sovereignty of the government is established from today and Carter and Brzezinski should rest assured we don't need to read their documents."

President Bani-Sadr renewed his warnings to Kurdish guerrillas to lay down their arms and allow the army to take over the task of "defending" the country's borders. "The president of this people is able to ask the 36 million people of this country to be present in Kurdistan and defend the oneness and unity of their country," he said.

In the latest fighting in Kurdistan, where guerrillas are resisting the advance of government columns, the army captured an officers' club and the television station in the provincial capital of Sanandaj.

Neither side gave figures for casualties today but the army admitted last night losing 20 dead and 36 wounded in clashes yesterday when Kurdish guerrillas attacked an army column skirting Sanandaj on its way north to relieve government forces in the Kurdish town of Saqqez.

Kurdish sources in Sawweh said today fierce fighting was still raging there. They said the army was shelling houses from a hilltop garrison and using Phantom fighter planes sporadically to fire rockets at guerrilla positions.

Revolutionary Guards also reported fighting in the Kurdish town of Qorveh, east of Sanandaj, where two guards were killed yesterday and seven wounded, the official Pars News Agency said.

The Kurdish Society in Tehran published an appeal today to the International Red Cross and the International Commission on Human Rights which it said was written by the people of Saqqez.

The letter, dated April 20, accused Iran's revolutionary authorities of pursuing the same anti-Kurdish policies as the deposed Shah's former regime and urged international bodies to appeal to the Tehran government for a halt to the fighting.

The letter described the army offensive against several Kurdish strongholds as "a massacre of innocent people" and said that repeated appeals for a ceasefire had been ignored by the government.

Three high-level PLO delegations tour EEC capitals to explain five-point plan to solve Palestinian problem

STRASBOURG, France, April 22 (Agencies)—Three high-level delegations are currently touring Common Market capitals explaining to governments a new, five-point Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) plan for the solution of the Palestinian problem, a PLO official said here today.

Mr. Naim Khader, Brussels representative of the PLO, told Reuters the plan was in the form of suggestions for an EEC initiative on the Middle East.

He said the five points were the following:

1. Israel should withdraw to its boundaries before the 1967 war.
2. The occupied zones should come under the control of the United Nations, possibly with Arab League cooperation, for a period of up to one year.
3. The U.N. should organise a referendum of all Palestinians to see what kind of government they want.

4. Should they choose independence, a state should be established in the Palestinian territories of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

5. Negotiations should then begin under U.N. auspices, involving the United States, the Soviet Union, the EEC countries and all concerned countries in the region, including the government of the new state and Israel, to deal with refugees, boundaries and other problems.

Mr. Khader said the delegations, which would visit all EEC capitals except Copenhagen and Luxembourg, represented the Palestinian National Council (PNC), the Palestinian parliament-in-exile. Mr. Khader said the PLO hoped that the plan

could be put into operation as soon as possible. "We are keen to avoid a political vacuum following the breakdown of the May 26 talks," he said.

May 26 was the date set under the Camp David accords for the conclusion of negotiations between Israel and Egypt on Palestinian autonomy.

The most senior of the three delegations, which includes the chairman of the PNC's foreign affairs committee, Mr. Khaled Al Hassan, has already visited Bonn and Strasbourg, is presently in the Hague and will go on to London and Brussels.

Another delegation is in Paris and will travel to Rome while the third is in Dublin, he said.

Mr. Khader, in Strasbourg to attend this week's debate on the Middle East in the parliamentary assembly of the Council of Europe, said the PLO had already had contacts with European governments on a possible EEC initiative.

The delegations were now seeking further meetings to explain the new plan, which Mr. Al Hassan discussed with assembly members here last weekend.

The five-point programme had not yet been approved by the PNC but would be presented to it when it met in three weeks' time, Mr. Khader said. The venue has not yet been fixed. "This is not official PLO policy, but they are official PLO ideas," he said.

Mr. Khader said Palestinians living inside the Israeli occupied territories and those outside should be entitled to vote in the referendum.

They should be asked whether they want an independent state or a federal relationship with Jordan, he said, adding it would be up to the United Nations

to draft the question.

If they chose independence, an election would automatically follow for the government of the new country. Mr. Khader said the PLO was confident it would win these elections.

Asked if the plan entailed PLO recognition of Israel, he said the problem did not arise in the short term.

In the long term, he said, the Palestinian government would logically have to extend at least de facto recognition to Israel before it joined in the all-party negotiations foreseen in point five of the new plan.

In Paris, PNC member Mrs. Salwa Abu Khadra told a press conference today: "We consider the referendum already made," saying the overwhelming majority of Palestinians wants to be led by the PLO.

Therefore the Israelis should hand the West Bank and Gaza Strip over to the United Nations, which should then transfer control to the PLO "without further procedure," added Mr. Ibrahim Souss, the PLO's Paris representative, who also attended the news conference.

Mr. Souss said the PLO was improving relations with several European countries, including West Germany, Italy, Ireland, Britain and Holland.

The case of Holland "is very encouraging," he said, "in light of the fact that Holland has been one of Israel's staunchest friends and supporters."

But he complained that France was showing signs of retreating from its endorsement of the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

He said France was again citing "that harkneyed, outmoded term, the security of Israel," and "equivocating" about Palestinian rights.

Mrs. Abu Khadra was in Paris with a delegation that met privately with pro-Arab members of the European Parliament in Strasbourg.

In Belgrade, PNC member Salah Khalaf yesterday discussed the Middle East situation, international issues and bilateral relations with Yugoslav Foreign Minister Josip Vrhovec.

During the talks Mr. Vrhovec reiterated Yugoslav support for the Palestinian people in the struggle for their national rights, self-determination and establishing an independent Palestinian state, officials said.

He also stressed the right of the Palestinians to return to their homeland and the need to recognise the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab Palestinian people, they added.

Mr. Khalaf, who is also known under the name Abu Iyad, arrived in Yugoslavia last Friday at the invitation of Yugoslav Interior Minister Franjo Herljevic.

No details of Mr. Khalaf's talks with Mr. Herljevic and other Yugoslav government officials were disclosed.

Meanwhile, Mr. Elias Freij, the mayor of Bethlehem, arrived today in West Berlin for a two-day visit.

He was invited to Germany by the Bonn foreign office, and has already visited Munich, Bonn and Stuttgart. He will visit Hamburg before returning home.

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UNRWA's financial plight 'very serious'

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, April 22 — The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) is facing a "very serious" financial situation, UNRWA's director in Jordan, Mr. John Tanner told the Jordan Times tonight. He said the agency received no contributions last month to offset its current budget deficit of \$56 million.

Mr. Tanner said the agency requires at least \$15.5 million so it can continue its present educational services. Unless this sum is secured by June 13, he said, UNRWA must terminate the services of its teachers in the elemen-

tary and preparatory classes, effective Aug. 1 this year. This would take place in Jordan and Syria, but not in Lebanon and the occupied Arab territories.

Mr. Tanner said UNRWA Commissioner General Olof Rydbeck has toured Sweden, Britain, the United States and several Arab oil-producing countries to urge them to contribute to the agency. He has also appealed to members of the European Economic Community to make contributions. The commissioner general will soon visit Iraq for the same purpose.

On Sunday, Mr. Tanner met for over three hours with a delegation of UNRWA teachers and reviewed the seriousness of the financial crisis in which the agency finds itself.

Did the Arabs err in rejecting the 1939 White Paper?

By Norah Barger and Salwa Taher
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, April 22 — The Arabs failed to take advantage of British "outright hostility" towards the Zionists during World War II — this proposition was keenly debated today at the Third International Congress on the History of Bilad Al Sham (Greater Syria) which is focusing on Palestine.

Dr. Nabil Khoury of the University of Jordan said in the presentation of his paper that the White Paper of 1939 — which stated for the first time that the British had no intention of forming a Jewish state in Palestine, outlawed the sale of land to Jews where Arabs were in danger of becoming landless, and limited migration of Jews so that they would form no more than one-third of the population of Palestine — represented a British policy change towards the Zionists and was not simply a charade to appease the Arabs.

It was not a mere gesture as was commonly supposed by the Arabs, he said. It elicited opposition among Britons of all persuasions at first, but the "behaviour" of the Zionists, as perceived by mandate administrators, was a big factor in getting the white paper passed as well as in entrenching it despite initially shaky support.

It became evident in reports coming from mandate officers that the Nazis were collaborating in illegal Jewish immigration to Palestine to embarrass the British and possibly to introduce Gestapo agents in the area, Dr. Khoury added.

Furthermore, the fascist leanings of the Stern and Irgun gangs in their terrorism against the British and the Arabs, and official Jewish Agency involvement in terrorist activities, despite outward condemnation, had become obvious.

He concluded that even though many British leaders like Churchill remained Zionist at heart, the white paper was a response to a number of factors that put in doubt Zionist loyalty to Britain. No government could overlook that, he said. In rejecting the white paper, the Arabs failed to take advantage of growing British disavowal over Zionism. While Dr. Khoury criticised the Arabs' "negative attitude" towards the White Paper, he did not imply they should have necessarily accepted it.

A number of the participants argued that British policy had always been rigidly pro-Zionist. Dr. P.J. Vatikiotis from the University of London countered that as an imperial power, Britain's priorities changed due to global considerations. "There are no grand designs," he said, "decisions are made from day-to-day."

Dr. Ali Muhafidh, also from the University of Jordan, appeared in view Dr. Khoury's supporting evidence as not worthy of consideration and gave an eloquent and rhetorical speech denouncing the British Zionist attitude. Earlier in the day, he gave a paper on the Nazi attitude towards Palestine. Initially, he said, the Arabs had great expectations in the Third Reich, seen as a model of nationalism. They were hopeful of founding an alliance with Germany — which they saw as expansionist only in Europe, not the Middle East — against Britain. The Nazis, however, collaborated with the Zionists and actively encouraged Jewish migration to Palestine.

In a sometimes entertaining presentation, Dr. Derek Hopwood from St. Anthony's College at Oxford produced a new source

of evidence that in the last months of the British evacuation of Palestine Arab residents left their villages because of deliberate actions by the Irgun and Stern gangs. It was their policies of terror, he said, that made the Arabs panic and leave their homes, not the advice of Arab leaders as Zionists claim.

The evidence comes from a collection — compiled by St. Anthony's College — of letters, diaries, memoranda and other personal papers from high officials as well as ordinary British citizens such as teachers and doctors resident in Palestine during the mandate. These unofficial accounts tell of such things as schoolboys and tourists helping the British put down riots and policemen ignoring pleas about the untouchability of Arab women and finding large numbers of arms on them.

A paper which some participants termed "enlightening" defended the staunch opposition of Ottoman Sultan Abdul Hamid II to Jewish migration to Palestine. Dr. Ali Hasan Hagi of Hacettepe University pointed out a number of declarations that Abdul Hamid issued against the illegal purchase of lands there by Jews. The sultan also refused a plan presented by an English Jew to settle Jews in the Hula district on grounds that there was not enough land there. The reason was given in order not to anger the British, he said.

For humanitarian reasons, he told Theodore Herzl the Jews could emigrate anywhere in the Ottoman Empire except Palestine, where they could only enjoy access to their holy places. He added that the Turkish ambassadors to the United States and Germany and the Turkish foreign minister under Abdul Hamid in particular were engaged in anti-Zionist activities.

In response to a question, he said the Ottomans could not prevent illegal land purchases to Jews because of corruption. However, under Abdul Hamid, a director of the Registry of Landed Property in Palestine was fired for collaborating in illegal purchases and his successor given a higher salary to prevent corruption.

Dr. Kemal Kurpat from the University of Wisconsin added that the land in Palestine sold to Jews from outside the empire under the Ottomans was less than 0.1 per cent and that although some illegal purchases of land were made through native Jews, the contribution of Jewish groups in the Ottoman Empire to Zionism was negligible. He also said that under Abdul Hamid's predecessor, Sultan Abdul Aziz, immigration to and settlement in the Ottoman Empire (which needed people) was refused to those with political motives when the designs of Russian Jews on Palestine became known. In 1882 any mass migration to Palestine by anyone was prohibited on grounds the land could support no more people, he added.

Dr. Rashid Khalidi, of the American University of Beirut, gave a well presented paper on "The Question of Zionism in the Arab Press 1908-1914". Dr. Khalidi surveyed eight newspapers of the time: Al Kamil, Al Ahrar, Al Muhafidh, Al Mufid, Al Ihtidat, Al-Uthmani, Lisan Al Hal, and Al Iqbal.

A review of articles dealing with Zionism in these newspapers shows that, long before the Balfour Declaration, the Zionist movement was seen as dangerous by the editors and contributors to these newspapers and by a large part of their readership in Palestine, Bilad Al Sham, Cairo and Istanbul. There existed from 1911

a very well defined consciousness of the problem as a pan-Arab issue rather than a local Palestinian one, he said.

"By treating the Zionist movement as an extremely dangerous one," commented Dr. Khalidi, "the newspapers were striking a responsive chord, and saying things which people were ready to hear". Self-criticism was not absent from these newspapers which repeatedly deplored and warned against Arab sale of land, he said, adding that anti-Zionism grew alongside Arab nationalism. They both seemed to be closely related and intertwined.

Other themes recurring in the press at the time were a strong opposition to the laxity of the Ottoman central authorities in restraining the Zionist movement, protest against Zionist immigration and land-purchases, resentment at the self-imposed segregation of the immigrants, and a dissatisfaction with Arab disunity and the Arab impotence against Zionism, he said.

By implication, then, the papers called for more Arab unity and concerted action. But, remarks Dr. Khalidi, nowhere does he find a call for armed resistance or for the radical measures necessary to fight Zionism. "In the cold light of history, we know now that only armed resistance would have bred result. The fact that they perceived the danger and did nothing about it means that they were guilty of lack of leadership".

The paper was widely appreciated. Nonetheless, Dr. Muhafidh, accused both Al Kamil and Al Ahrar of having been subservient to the British and a tool in their hands. His first allegation he based on the activities of Najib Nassar (editor of Al Kamil in Haifa) in Palestine, which he called treacherous. His second point related to a fact mentioned by Dr. Khalidi, that Al Ahrar had run a number of "Zionist articles". Dr. Khalidi answered: "As for Najib Nassar's activities in Palestine, I have not studied them. As for his stand on the Zionist question and the policy of his newspaper, I have ample, supported evidence that it was undeniably anti-Zionist".

"Al Ahrar has never been financed by the British. It was financed by the French who did not support Zionism, Zionist articles published in the newspaper were letter to the editor — which he of course answered, and reprints of Zionist texts as news. The newspaper is unquestionably a nationalist one in which we even find the earliest anti-Zionist articles, dating as far back as December, 1908," Dr. Khalidi said.

Dr. Maurice Chevalier, from the Sorbonne, then asked Dr. Khalidi if he was not guilty of a generalisation when he said that Arab nationalism was the motor of anti-Zionism. Wasn't there any role played by Ottoman politics?

and Muslim thought? Wasn't there any Palestinian consciousness emerging against Zionism?

Dr. Khalidi answered that, far as he could see, the Arab nationalist movement was prominent in the development of anti-Zionism. But this does not detract from the fact that Ottoman and Islamic writings were of the same nature, and that a growing Palestinian consciousness added momentum to the Arab reaction.

This afternoon, His Highness Crown Prince Hassan presided over a slide show on Israeli settlements to the participants in the congress. He said that the Israelis were attempting to evacuate Arab residents from the West Bank and poisoning their crops and adding that a dialogue on Palestine with countries all over the world was needed.

In response to a question, expressed his wish that resolution from the five-day conference limited to the academic topics (by the 100 or so scholars at the congress have gathered from all over the world to discuss.

Soviet team here promises cooperation on education

AMMAN, April 22 (JNA) — Soviet Deputy Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialised Education Nikolai Yegorov expressed here today the Soviet Union's total preparedness to fulfil needs of the Jordanian Ministry of Education with regard to secondary educational and training specialisations.

During a meeting held at the Education Ministry between the Jordanian team led by the Minister of Education, Dr. Mohamed Nouri Shafiq, and the Soviet delegation led by Mr. Yegorov, the latter added that the Soviet ministries of education will provide Jordan particular assistance in fields of vocational training, philosophy and economics as well as mathematics, chemistry, physics. He said they are also willing to assist in any way possible in other fields.

Dr. Shafiq earlier briefed the Soviet delegation about the educational system in Jordan, stressed Jordan's need for assistance in vocational training, adding that there are several specialisations in the Soviet Union from which Jordan can benefit. Dr. Shafiq thanked the Soviet delegation for the Soviet Union's continual cooperation in extending assistance and the necessary facilities to assist in developing education in Jordan. He added that Jordan will send a number of educational delegations to Soviet Union to get acquainted with the Soviet educational system.

Who is calling the shots?

THE CARTER administration has just informed Saudi Arabia that it is turning down a major new arms request from the oil-producing giant.

Washington, which has been warning Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states of the "Soviet menace" ever since the invasion of Afghanistan, is now telling Riyadh it cannot have weapons to defend itself — presumably because President Carter does not want a slugging match with Israel and its supporters in Congress during an election year.

What is ironic about Washington's refusal is that Saudi Arabia fully believes in the Soviet threat to the Gulf. The kingdom's Minister of Petroleum, Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, said in Jeddah last week that the Soviet strategy is to subdue the Gulf states and capture them as satellites of Moscow in order to compensate for its growing need for foreign oil and its inability to continue exporting oil to its East European allies.

The Saudi argument is not that the Arab oil-producing states can stand up to the USSR in a military showdown, but that the Soviet Union will not approach the Gulf states directly. It will do so by proxy, which, according to Sheikh Yamani, means that the oil-producers "should strengthen themselves by all means and at all levels for the sake of their safety, stability and liberty."

Meanwhile, Mr. Begin has thoughtfully put forward his own alternative to allowing the Saudis to defend themselves. He suggested in an interview taped before he left Washington last week that the U.S. must now consider very seriously whether to station conventional forces in the Middle East to counter possible "Soviet expansionism."

This may not suit Mr. Carter at this time for domestic reasons, but it fits in beautifully with the "Carter doctrine" for the defence of the Middle East. Washington has already made deals for access to ports and airfields in Oman and Kenya, and is now negotiating a similar deal with Somalia.

But if it is to be Soviet intervention by proxy, Washington cannot commit its own forces to the battle without inviting Moscow to do the same, which would lead to a direct superpower confrontation. The most reasonable course of action is to arm Saudi Arabia so that it can defend itself.

President Carter must somehow find the strength to do what the strategic interests of the United States dictate. He must provide the leadership that Americans so sorely miss, and frankly tell Israel to butt out. This might cost him some votes, but who knows, it might gain him some. At least it would be a welcome change from the all too familiar pattern of mismanagement.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: The people of the West Bank greeted the 32nd anniversary of the Zionist entity Monday with a general strike which covered Jerusalem and all other West Bank towns and villages. Mr. Begin, meanwhile, seized the opportunity to repeat his false claims of Israeli sovereignty over Jerusalem and to renew his determination to go ahead with the settlement drive.

The strike came as an expression of the resolute stand of the Palestinian people against oppression and aggression, and underscored their total rejection of the attempts being made to drag them into the local autonomy plan.

The anniversary of the Zionist entity's establishment means — in moral terms — the passing of another year during which the Palestinian tragedy was left hanging — the tragedy that was aggravated in 1967 by the occupation of what remained of the land. It has developed into a complete denial of the Palestinians' right to self-determination in their land.

The conclusion that should be drawn from Israel's celebration of this anniversary and from the steadfastness of the people there under occupation is the one fact that building up the indigenous strength of the Arabs is the only way they can regain their rights and face the challenges that greet them both now and in the future.

AL DUSTOUR: The people of the occupied Arab territories confronted the anniversary of the establishment of the Zionist entity with a general strike and demonstration that symbolised the entire Arab nation's rejection of the Israeli occupation. Terrorism cannot attain its goal — which is to make the masses in the occupied land bow down and stop resisting the pressure — because even if they are unarmed, they are fortified with by right and justice, as they are confident that terrorism, conspiracy, Camp David and the settlement drive cannot determine the future of a people which has faith in its eternal right to its land.

While Israel has marked its anniversary by opening fire on the inhabitants of Dir Al Assal to prove its racism, brutality and the illegality of its presence in our occupied land, the bravery and heroism of the people of Dir Al Assal and of every individual in the occupied territories will turn every Palestinian into a thorn in the side of Zionism and its ambitions.

Social Security covers 24,000 more workers starting in May

AMMAN, April 22 (JT) — The Social Security Department will next month start implementing the second phase of a plan by which an additional 24,780 workers employed in 156 firms will benefit from the social security legislation enacted in 1978, the department's Director General, Mr. Farhi 'Ubeid, said today.

He said all private firms and financially independent semi-governmental institutions employing 50 or more people will join the social security scheme. In the first stage, which started on January 1, 1980, the employees of 20 companies — 17 banks, the University of Jordan, the Jordan Insurance Company and the Jordan Cement Factories Company — were covered in the scheme.

Mr. 'Ubeid hopes that by the end of this year nearly 75,000 more workers will be included in the scheme. These will include workmen employed by municipalities, daily paid workers in government departments and government employees who do not come under the grade classification system. In addition, he said, the department intends to apply the scheme to Jordanians employed abroad.

Mr. 'Ubeid described the first phase of the scheme as successful, and said that his department has despatched a number of its employees to Arab states to

benefit from their experience in this field. It has also invited foreign specialists to help apply the scheme in Jordan.

King Hussein attends special forces birthday celebration

AMMAN, April 22 (JNA) — His Majesty King Hussein today attended celebrations held at the army's special forces headquarters on the anniversary of the forces' establishment. He delivered a brief speech to the troops on the occasion and watched exercises in hand-to-hand fighting and in the oriental martial art of Tae Kwon Do.

King Hussein also watched a mock raid in which a group of special forces troops jumped from helicopters and others performed the free fall jump from aeroplanes. The King, who was accompanied by the Prime Minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, the Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian armed forces, Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and senior army officers, later inspected an exhibition of arms and equipment used by the special forces and was briefed on various new training methods.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Sculpture Exhibition

The Jordan National Gallery presents an exhibition of sculpture by Samer Tabba. The gallery is open daily except on Tuesdays.

Stamps Exhibition

The French Cultural Centre, in cooperation with the Ministry of Telecommunications, presents an exhibition of Jordanian and French stamps. This exhibition is on display daily until April 27.

Photo-history Seminar

A seminar on old photographs, their preservation and use, will be held at 5:00 p.m. at the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives, New Insurance building on Jabal Amman. Dr. Garney Gaim of the Harvard Semitic Museum will show a documentary film on the subject and lead a discussion with the public.

Art Exhibition

The Jordanian Artists' Association presents an exhibition of paintings, sculpture and ceramics by 45 Jordanian artists, most of whom are association members. The works are displayed at the association's centre in Jabal Luweibdeh (in a side street opposite the French Cultural Centre). The exhibition is open every day, including Friday, until April 30. Opening hours: 10:00 to 1:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.

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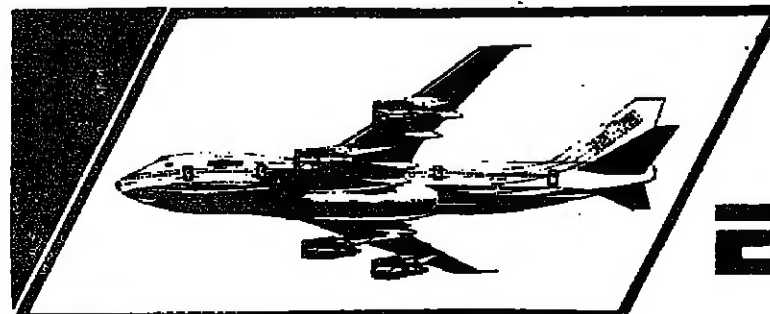
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طيرانة من آل حور

French Centre exhibits stamps from France, Jordan

By Fawzia Mai
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, April 22 — For those who would love to obtain an envelope like the one pictured here, they are available at the Franco-Jordanian philatelic exhibition that was opened at the French Cultural Centre today by Minister of Communications Mohammad Adoub Al Zaben.

The envelope can even be posted directly from the exhibition at a post-office desk opened specially for the occasion. The office also sells a number of commemorative stamps.

This quite comprehensive exhibition has both a French and a Jordanian section. The French exhibits come from the private collection of a French philatelist residing in Amman, Mr. Francois Touchet, who teaches French at the French Cultural Centre; and the Jordanian ones are on loan from the Jordan Postal Museum.

The exhibition will run until April 27.

On the French side, one of the earliest stamps (to be exact, the 14th ever issued in France) is on display. It has no perforations since stamps did not at the time, is dated 1853 and bears the portrait of Emperor Napoleon III.

French history is then highlighted with an 1871 stamp picturing Ceres which replaced that of the emperor following the fall of the Second Empire. Moving along chronologically, the viewer encounters an 1876 stamp featuring "Peace and Commerce" and a "common usage" stamp from the year 1900.

A few pre-war stamps then precede those printed during the German occupation and marked "French Postal Services" instead of Republic of France. One stamp bears the portrait of Marechal Pétain, a collaborator and head of the Vichy government. Two stamps from this period were issued in the U.S. and in Great Britain; they depict Marianne, the symbol of the French Republic, and the Lorraine Cross, a symbol of the Resistance.

The end of the occupation is

marked by a broken chain. The Marianne continued to be in common usage between 1945 and 1955. In 1960, the new French franc replaced the old one (every 100 old francs becoming one new franc), and brand new stamps swept the old ones away. The common usage stamps then feature the Gaulois cock and a new Marianne designed by Cocteau, and end with the 1978 "Sabine".

History then skips through the 1923 Hijazi stamps from what was then Transjordan, the 1927 King Abdullah stamps, the 1946 independence stamps, the only eight existing King Talal stamps, the 1952 East and West Bank unity stamps, the 1963 Arab Renaissance Day stamps and the 1965 Army Day stamps.

Stamps serving as milestones of His Majesty King Hussein's life show his 1955 wedding with Queen Dina, his profile on common usage stamps with denominations from one fils to one dinar, the King at the Royal Automobile Club, more common usage stamps showing him wearing a *hausa*, silver jubilee (1977) stamps, and the King's wedding to Queen Alia.

As for the tourist stamps, some pre-1967 ones show sites such as the Qumran caves on the

court document from the Karak Governorate and, on the other side of the room, a large picture of Jordan's earliest postman mounted on horseback. (Postmen are unfortunately now extinct, whether on or off horseback.)

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As for the tourist stamps, some pre-1967 ones show sites such as the Qumran caves on the

West Bank, whereas the more recent ones concentrate on the East bank sites: Madaba mosaics, Wadi Rum and the like.

A total of 60 stamps issued in 1969 records the tragedy of the refugees, and there is a group commemorating International Palestinian Week (1973). Another section depicts King Hussein's meetings with different political figures, from De Gaulle to the Athenagoras (the Greek Orthodox primate).

Space and sports are given due notice, as are international days such as Children's Day, Mothers' Day, Father's Day, Family Day and Traffic Day. Maybe more significant than these is the participation of Jordan in world campaigns such as that against malaria (1962), which has resulted in the total eradication of the disease here. The fight against racial discrimination, also commemorated, may not be very active here; but this may be due to the absence of racial discrimination in the first place. The other two campaigns in this group -- the fight against

tuberculosis and that against hunger -- are still being carried out.

Stamps bearing historical figures such as those of Ibn Sina and Al Farabi were issued in a set of five in 1971. Jordanian achievements were commemorated as they happened; the opening of the new Port of Aqaba in 1962, building of Sports City (1964), the refinery at Zarqa, right up to the new dams of Jordan (1976).

A set on Jordan's fauna includes horses, one group of birds, one of the mounted police and one of wild animals; one may, however, wonder about the reasons for the inclusion of the mounted police in this section.

All Jordanian stamps are printed by the ordinary process, according to Mr. Mohammad Jarar, director of the Jordan Postal Museum. A large number of the French ones, especially those featuring art works, are however engraved by hand. Thus they are "double art works," say the French philatelic experts, Mr. Touchet and Mr. Philippe Seguin.

Local News Briefs

April 22 (JNA)—Specialists in statistics from nine Arab states met here today. The participants recommended, among other things, the issuance of a guidebook on general trends in Arab statistics as well as an annual statistical review of the Arab world. Also they recommended a higher level of cooperation between the Arab Bureau for Statistics and the various Arab states, particularly the Council of Arab States (CAEU), and a continuation of the CAEU's technical assistance to Arab states.

April 22 (JT)—Jordanian exports to Arab countries last year increased by 31 per cent over the 1978 figures, the director of the Department of Statistics, Dr. al-Hadi. He told *Al Rai* newspaper that Jordanian exports to Arab countries last year, as compared to 1978, were 55.8 million were sold to the Arab World last year, as compared to 42.6 million in 1978. Saudi Arabia topped the list of Jordanian products with 35 per cent of the Arab world, followed by Iraq, 23 per cent; Syria 22 per cent and Lebanon 17 per cent. Dr. al-Hadi said. In comparison, he said Jordan last year from other Arab states goods worth JD 110 million as compared to 66.6 million in 1978. Almost 63 per cent of Jordanian exports to Arab States came from Saudi Arabia, mostly oil of it followed by Lebanon, 15 per cent and Syria, 10 per cent.

April 22 (JNA)—The Development Bank Municipalities Councils today approved a JD 30,000 loan to the village of al-Hadi and al-Karm in Amman Governorate. The loan will finance an electrification project for the two villages.

April 22 (JT)—A delegation representing Jordanian women's committee met today to attend a women's committee meeting. According to the delegation, Dr. Mawiyah Al Bakri, the participants in the four-day conference discussed the status of Arab working women and sub-issues to be dealt with during an international conference on women's status in Copenhagen in June. Dr. Bakri presented the report on the status of working women in Jordan, and after her delegation, Miss Nabilah Wahbeh, presented the roles of Jordanian women in education.

April 22 (JNA)—A delegation from the Civil Defence Force left for a trip to France and Britain to last 10 days. The delegation will tour a number of civil defence establishments in those countries and look into up-to-date methods of rescue and fire fighting.

April 22 (JT)—The cabinet yesterday formed Jordan's first Jordanian-Iraqi joint committee meetings to start in April 24. The Under-secretary of the Ministry of Indus-

try and Trade, Dr. Hashem Dabbas, will lead the 10-member delegation to the meetings, which are aimed at increasing the volume of trade between Jordan and Iraq.

AMMAN, April 22 (JNA)—A folklore troupe from Yugoslavia arrived in Amman today for a three-day visit to Jordan. During the visit the 48-member troupe will present two performances at the Palace of Culture. The visit is within the framework of a Jordanian-Yugoslav cultural agreement.

AMMAN, April 22 (JNA)—Minister of Culture and Youth Taber Hikmat will leave for Baghdad tomorrow for a five-day visit to Iraq at the invitation of the Iraqi Minister of Youth, Mr. Karim Mahmoud. During the visit, the two ministers will hold talks on means of promoting Jordanian-Iraqi cooperation in sports and the possibility of Iraq's participating in the forthcoming Arab schools sports tournament in Amman. Mr. Hikmat will be accompanied by a two-member delegation.

AMMAN, April 22 (JT)—A statistical bulletin issued by the Ministry of Education reveals that a total of 3,782 teachers teach at the secondary stage in Jordanian schools at present. Out of these, it said, 2,074 hold university degrees, 2,082 are male and 1,700 female. Those teaching at the preparatory stage totalled 5,988 and at the elementary stage, 10,496. With the expansion of Jordan's educational system, the bulletin said, the ministry's budget this year reached JD 36.5 million in comparison with JD 12.79 million in 1975.

AMMAN, April 22 (JNA)—Portuguese Minister of Tourism and Trade Abel Correia is due in Amman on May 18 for a visit to Jordan. The minister, who will be accompanied by an official delegation, will hold talks with Jordanian officials on ways of increasing bilateral cooperation in the field of tourism.

AMMAN, April 22 (JNA)—A spokesman for the Public Security Directorate said today that a total of 36 incidents occurred in Jordan over the past 24 hours, resulting in one death and eight injured. Among these, he said there were 13 road accidents. In addition to these incidents, one person was injured by a fire gunshot and a child died when he fell in a water well.

AMMAN, April 22 (JNA)—The Prime Minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, paid a visit today to the National Consultative Council (NCC) and met with its President Mr. Ahmad Tarawneh, to congratulate him on the occasion of his appointment. They also discussed issues pertaining to the work of the new council. The prime minister expressed the government's keenness on strengthening cooperation between NCC and the government.

An art section, no less interesting, starts with prehistoric art works such as the paintings on the walls of the caves at Lascaux. There is a painted glass section followed by a religious art section. Two original philatelic works -- that is, stamps designed by stamp artists, not reproductions of art works -- are also featured. One is a semi-abstract composition that won the prize for the World's Most Beautiful Stamp.

Jordan's stamp history starts with 1911 revenue stamps on a

TODAY'S WEATHER

It will be warmer, and fine with light and variable winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and sea calm.

	Overnight	Daytime
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Jordan Valley	low 16	high 31

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Italian lire	(for every 100) 34.90/35.10
Japanese yen	(for every 100) 121.50/122.20
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Swedish crown	69.80/70.20
Belgian franc	101.80/102.40

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Economic News Briefs

Britain's unemployment soars to over 1.5 m.

LONDON, April 22 (R) -- Unemployment in Britain has soared to over one-and-a-half million, the highest April total since World War II, the government announced today. The Employment Department reported 1,522,921 people were out of work -- 6.3 per cent of the work force and 44,960 more than in March.

Government officials blamed excessive pay settlements for the increase and predicted the total would continue rising to nearly two million by the end of 1980.

The jump in unemployment added to the economic problems facing Conservative Prime Minister Mrs. Margaret Thatcher. Both inflation and earnings are now over 20 per cent.

The opposition Labour Party's employment spokesman, Mr. Eric Varley, denounced today's figures as utterly appalling and demanded Mrs. Thatcher to change her economic policies.

China's germplasm could benefit U.S. farms

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP) -- China is viewed by U.S. experts with mouth-watering anticipation as a huge potential market for American grain, cotton and other commodities. But U.S. Agriculture Department scientists say China is also a vast reservoir of new or different plant genes -- germplasm -- in the form of seeds and other material that could, in varying ways, bring radical changes to American farms.

A seven-member team of plant scientists was sent to China by USDA's Science and Education Administration and recently

came back after spending four weeks on Chinese farms and experiment stations.

E.V. Wann of USDA's vegetable laboratory in Charleston, South Carolina, listed some of the benefits the scientists say they hope to gain from the germplasm obtained in China:

-- Improved soy-beans: "Chinese germplasm could give U.S. varieties a wider nutritional quality and higher yields."

-- The hami qua or honey melon. "Perhaps the most immediate result of the China trip. The honey melon is different from any melon grown in the U.S. It is prized in China for its delicate, sweet flavour and crisp texture."

-- Foxtail millet. "There are over 3,200 collections of foxtail millet in China. Scientists hope to use the Chinese germplasm to provide better types for farmers in the U.S."

-- Sweet potatoes. "Chinese researchers have developed sweet potatoes with very high percentages of solids. If put into alcohol production in the U.S., such sweet potatoes could provide three times more alcohol per acre than corn, according to the U.S. team."

U.S. inflation rate runs at 18% p.a.

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP) -- Consumer prices in the United States rose a steep 1.4 per cent for the third consecutive month in March, eroding the buying power of all Americans but insuring a higher "catch-up" raise for social security recipients, the government reported today.

Although gasoline and fuel oil price increases slowed somewhat last month, food and clothing prices surged and home ownership costs continued to rise sharply, the Labour Department said.

New international code governs global business

GENEVA, April 22 (R) -- More than 80 countries representing all economic areas of the world agreed today on a wide-ranging international code aimed at eliminating restrictive business practices.

The agreement followed five years of careful preparations and was welcomed as an important advance in the economic dialogue between the world's relatively privileged northern hemisphere and the poorer countries of the south, and as strengthening free competition in international trade.

Although the code will not be legally binding, it is expected to receive the official stamp of the United Nations General Assembly next autumn.

Later, the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Geneva will set up a group to monitor implementation of the rules and principles drawn up as weapons against such restrictive practices as price cartels and mergers.

The U.N.-sponsored meeting which adopted the code brought together delegations from 87

countries of the western, communist and non-aligned worlds. The restrictive practices, seen by UNCTAD as bolstering transnational corporations at the expense of developing countries, fall into two categories.

Independently-operating enterprises are urged to avoid price-fixing cartels and any collective deals on tendering for contracts designed to keep the price high or the work evenly distributed. At the same time the code insists that they should not use a dominant market position to stifle opposition, further consolidate their economic power, or practice transfer pricing within affiliated companies.

Mr. Stuart Benson, head of the United States delegation, told reporters the document sought to complement recent free trade accords achieved in multilateral trade negotiations.

"This code shows the principle of competition in international trade," Mr. Benson said, "but it allows for a certain amount of understanding when, for instance, developing countries combine to support commodity prices for development purposes."

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	4.3240/65	French f
	870.80	Italian l
	249.80/95	Japanese
	4.3530/45	Swedish c
	5.0425/40	Norwegia
	5.8080/8100	Danish C
One ounce of gold	502.00/505.00	U.S. dolla

LONDON STOCK MAR.

LONDON, April 22 (R) -- Prices eased in slow rise 1500 the FT index was down 5.7 at 435.4. The r shadowed by Iran developments and a general lack kept buyers sidelined, dealers said.

Government bonds fell as much as 2 1/2% at the long end new 13 1/2 per cent treasury 2004/08 stock quoted 1/2 k Equities generally eased between 2p and 8p though had Ultramar shedding 14p of recent gains.

Gold shares weakened with the bullion price whi Canadian issues were narrowly mixed in quiet condi Guthrie fluctuated narrowly to close at its overnight allocation details of ordinary shares issued to finance t International Trust offer. Brown Boveri Kent fell 1p Kemsley and S. Pearson added 3p and 10p respective results. Furness Withey gained 15p on news Dolphin I and Helix Investments had accepted Orient Overse 420 pence per share for their 15.7 per cent combine



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THE PLACE YOU HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR
PUB LUNCH JD 1,500
JORDAN INTER-CONTINENTAL

DON'T MISS
AT THE Holiday Inn

MANDARIN CHINESE RESTAURANT AMMAN
Wadi Sagra Road East of the new Traffic bridge Tel: 61922

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Scandinavian
Civil Defence St. Tel 68890
Our Danish & Swedish lounge sets feature down filled cushions in the latest styles. We also have dining tables and wall units all available duty-free to those entitled.

To advertise in this section
phone 6774-2-3

MISCELLANEOUS

Established to promote the preservation and marketing of hand-made articles by Jordanian craftsmen. Visit us soon to see the unique and practical items at the center (see map).
Jordan Craft Development Center Telephone 44555 P.O. Box 2701

SONY.
For Betamax, televisions, stereos and other SONY products:
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EYES EXAMINED CONTACT LENSES (Hard & Soft)
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The Best Ever Made in Optics
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NATIONAL RENT-A-CAR
1980 Models now available
SHEPHERD HOTEL
Tel. 39197

JORDAN EXPRESS CO.
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King Hussein St., P.O. Box 2143 Tel. 22565, 21778, 33141

SWEETP
JUST ARRIVED!!!
SPRING COLLECTION:
Casual Sportswear:
Jeans, Cords, Shirts, Suits, Skirts, Boots and more...
Jabal Amman - Pr. Mhd. St. Jabal Luweibdeh - Near Municipality Park

SATELLITE RENT-A-CAR
BRAND NEW MODELS
TEL. 25767

RENT A CAR
NEW MODELS LONG OR SHORT TERM CALL 64137, 8 TODAY
Shmeisani, Next to Omar Khayyam Hotel.

SUPERMARKETS

To advertise in this section
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ABDOUN SUPERMARKET
FRESH DAILY!!
meat, fruits & vegetables Plus big assortment of foodstuffs and beverages
5th Circle, Orthodox Club Rd. Tel. 44880

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To advertise in this section
phone 6774-2-3

MANDARIN CHINESE RESTAURANT
AQABA
Amman Road beside Samir Amis Restaurant (newly opened)

Samir Amis Restaurant & Bar
Located in central Aqaba, we offer you superb Oriental, European & Seafood dishes. Fresh sweets daily. Catering & take-away service available. Tel. 04-5505

Miramar Hotel
Air conditioned comfort, fresh water pool, disco and much more make Miramar the place to stay in Aqaba. Come in time for our Saturday buffet. Tel. 4341 P.O. Box 80

AQABA'S REMAL RESTAURANT
Announces its weekly BUFFET BAR B.O. - every Friday lunch. Every Thursday night is Continental night. Next Thursday is Spanish night. JD 6, including Disco entrance. The very latest in modern entertainment, Design, Decor, all at prices you can afford.
Tel. 4646, 4747, Aqaba

CHINA RESTAURANT
The first and best Chinese restaurant in Aqaba. Take-Away service. Open 11:30 - 3:30; 6:30 - 11:30 daily.

AQABA Holiday Inn
COME TO THE SUNI
Relax in comfort and ease at the Aqaba Holiday Inn where children under 12 stay free when sharing the same room with their parents.
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HAVE FUN IN THE AQABA SUN...
at the Hotel-Club AQUAMARINA
enjoy our daily special Shawarma on the Beach
For reservation please call: Aqaba tel. 4333-4-5-6 Amman: 44932

هكذا عالجوا

FOR WEDNESDAY, APR. 23, 1980

OUR DAILY PROSCOPE

Carroll Righter Institute

TENDENCIES: Extremely good in effect today for you to make progress on your most cherished aims. Don't permit a upset your plans.

Apr. 21 to Apr. 19) Your creativity is high to get much accomplished. Be careful in making possible accident.

(Apr. 20 to May 20) You are able to establish some early in the day, but don't permit an old it later.

May 21 to June 21) Be sure to follow your h are accurate now. You get fine assistance during daytime.

CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Go ahead with ve concerning monetary affairs and add to dance. Be wise in expenditures.

22 to Aug. 21) Pursue personal aims you the day and get excellent results. Express th family members.

Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Schedule your activities with the assistance of an expert. Then hand tasks at hand.

Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) A good day to do favors for to expect the same from them. Be alert to ing your way at this time.

(Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Bring your finest talents ion of higher-ups who can help you put them handle more personal matters.

Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Contact those who u with new aspirations you have. Go to the for the data you need.

Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Show proper respect u do business with and get the results you are active and you win out.

JS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Get in touch with key id clear up any misunderstandings. Try to be of others.

Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) The planets are not advancement now, so relax and don't jeopard results of recent days.

CHILDREN BRIDGE

R. GOREN
Shapiro Tribune

vulnerable, as
id:
A3 ♦AKQ7652
has proceeded:
North East
2 ♦ Pass

bid now?
seem to be in
is no need for
spatially and con-
space than is
you have already
FREQUENTLY
I afford to take
three clubs and
to bid his hand

vulnerable, as
id:
S3 ♦A87 ♦A62
opening bid?
is too strong for
opening bid and a
for two no trump,
open one of a suit.
Choose the "con-
ing bid of one club,
and the maximum
and. He might not
over a one spade
but still have
for your side to

Attn: vulnerable, as
id:
South East
Pass Pass

do you take?
ld like to double,
ld give partner the
converting for
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real world part-
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would compete
onds, realizing full
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at least offering

West vulnerable,
hold:
S4 ♦A36 ♦AK
has proceeded:
South West
1 ♦ 2 ♥

do you take?
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ht considering that
passed twice. If he
ides and a smatter-
he would have bid
it looks as if your
a plus score is to
onents, so pass.

GOT SOMETHING ON YOUR MIND???

THE JORDAN TIMES HEAR ABOUT IT

WRITE TO P.O. BOX 6770

JORDAN TIMES SPORTS ROUNDUP

Solo yachtsman nears world voyage records

LONDON, April 22 (AP)—Solo yachtsman David Scott Cowper entered the final stretch of his round the world voyage today steering for two records and a hero's welcome. The British coast-guard estimated his 40-foot yacht Ocean Bound was 145 kilometres southwest of Plymouth.

If the weather remains good, the quiet surveyor from Newcastle in northern England should step onto dry land in Plymouth tomorrow morning, having beaten such hardy, and dedicated lone sailors as Dame Naomi James, the late Sir Francis Chichester, Sir Alec Rose, Robin Knox-Johnston and Chay Blyth.

By landing tomorrow, 38-year-old Scott Cowper would shatter by 23 days the 272 day record set by Dame Naomi James in 1978. He would also knock a day off Chichester's 1967 mark of 226 days at sea.

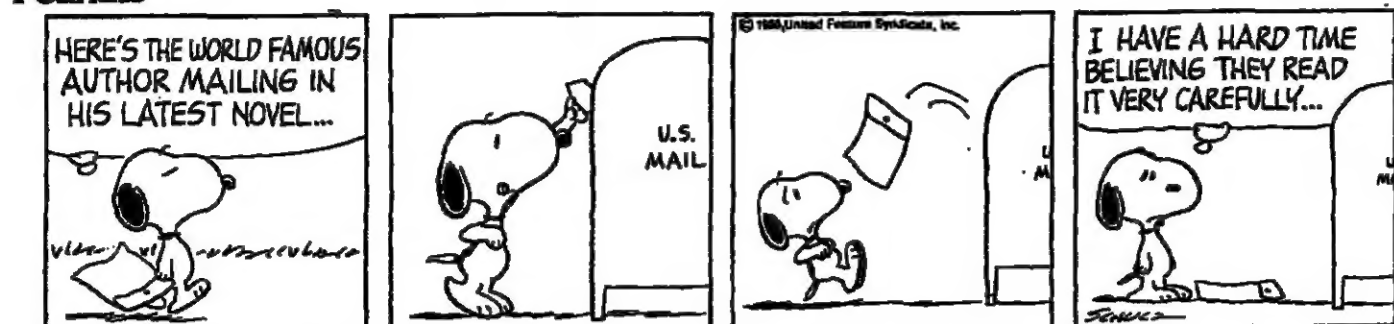
Scott Cowper's wife Caroline said she hopes it will be his last voyage. "If he wants to go off again I think I will have to do a bit of nagging," she said as she awaited his arrival in Plymouth. "I will anchor him down for a while." She added: "David is in good spirits, but getting fed up with mashed potatoes. He is looking forward to a good meal."

During the epic voyage, Cowper's yacht was battered by violent gales twice off the Cape Verde islands and Rio de Janeiro, and then nearly capsized as he slept during a storm.

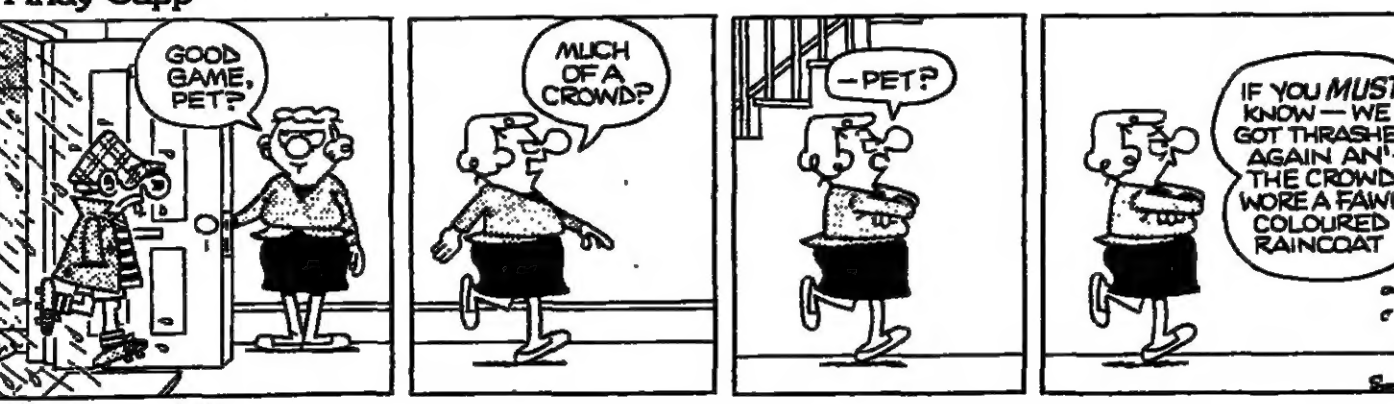
Rodgers wins Boston's marathon again

BOSTON, April 22 (R)—American Bill Rodgers easily won the Boston marathon yesterday for the fourth time. He was clocked in 2:12.11, for the 26-mile, 385-yard race. Marco Maracchi of Italy was second in 2:13.21. Ron Tabb of the United States was third in 2:14.50.

Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Koran
5:45 Caricatures
6:00 Children's programme
6:10 Behind the Screen
7:10 Return to Peyton Place
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic series
9:10 Arabic programme
10:10 The Expert
11:00 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:30 French programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
9:10 The Love Boat
10:00 News in English
10:15 The Expert

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Sign on
7:10 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
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As student boycott spreads South Africa threatens to close mixed-race schools

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 22 (Agencies) — The government threatened to close mixed-race schools today as a school boycott spread to all four of the country's provinces.

In Cape Town, police fired teargas to break up a march by about 8,000 pupils. It was the first such police action since the boycott began last week to focus attention on demands by coloured (mixed-race) students for educational opportunities equal to those given the ruling white minority.

"It is an explosive situation which could lead to a second Soweto," said a school official quoted by an Afrikaans-language newspaper, referring to the 1976 nationwide disturbances that began with school riots in the black ghetto of Soweto. Several hundred persons died.

13 Liberian officials publicly executed

MONROVIA, April 22 (Agencies) — Thirteen top officials of the ousted Liberian government were executed in Monrovia today Radio Elwa reported.

The Liberian missionary station, said that those executed included former foreign minister Cecil Dennis, Frank Tolbert, elder brother of the assassinated president, William Tolbert, and justice minister Joseph Chesson.

Radio Elwa said the 13 were executed by firing squad after they were found guilty of high treason, rampant corruption, misuse of public office and violation of civil and human rights.

Ninety-two ministers and former officials are on trial for

Australia takes steps to reduce exports to Iran

CANBERRA, April 22 (R) — Australia announced today it was withdrawing all government support for exports to Iran of non-food items such as wool, steel, and machinery.

Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock told parliament he was ending a government-funded insurance scheme for exports to Iran as well as incentive payments made to exporters of goods to Iran.

Government officials said they expected the measures would result in non-food trade with Iran drying up. Non-food exports amounted to \$17.6 million in the first seven months of this financial year, government sources said.

Mr. Peacock also announced a ban on further sales of shooting range target equipment to Iran, the only military equipment currently exported to Tehran.

But he stopped short of limiting trade in food products, which make up the bulk of the exports to Iran. Sales of meat and wheat amounted to \$82 million in the seven months to January.

Mr. Peacock told parliament that to assume American forbearance over the hostages was unlimited or to equate it with indifference or weakness would be a grave mistake.

"A great democracy cannot be expected to wait indefinitely while revolutionary factions resolve their differences — with the lives of its citizens being used as pawns," he said.

Attempting to humiliate and test the limits of the patience of a great power was a dangerous game, he added.

U.S. develops programme to bolster embassies' security

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP) — The U.S. State Department has developed a \$41.1 million programme for strengthening U.S. embassies against mob attack and protecting their classified files with computers.

The programme will concentrate on about 15 embassies in the Middle East and Central America, where the department feels the possibility for mob violence exists, said Mr. Karl Ackerman, a deputy assistant secretary of state for security. Three American embassies have been seized by mobs in the past seven months, in Iran, Pakistan and Libya.

If Congress provides the money, Mr. Ackerman said yesterday, the department will try to strengthen the walls around the selected embassies. In some cases, they might be fortified with non-lethal electric voltage. It will also strengthen doors and windows in embassy buildings in an effort to keep intruders out, and construct internal barriers to try to stop mobs if they breach the outer security devices.

Each American embassy abroad already has a vault room, such as the one in which the staff of the embassy in Pakistan held out for several hours. Mr. Ackerman said those which do not have escape hatches will be getting them as well.

Mr. Ackerman said the department also plans to begin putting sensitive files into computer storage, rather than storing them on paper. In the event of an emergency, it would be easier and quicker to destroy them. Computerised files "are the wave of the future anyway," he said.

Mr. Ackerman said the department does not think that an embassy can hold out indefinitely against a mob if the host government declines to protect it. The programme's goal is to enable embassies to hold out long enough to destroy files and give the host government time to send help.

"As the responsible minister, I make an urgent appeal to parents and teachers to see that discipline is restored and that pupils resume their studies. If they do not restore order by the end of this week, urgent consideration will have to be given to the closing of schools..." said Coloured Relations Minister Marais Steyn.

Mr. Steyn, who repeatedly has blamed the boycott on outside agitators, said it had grown to include more than 20,000 pupils. Press reports said the total was in excess of 100,000 and included students from at least two Indian schools.

More than half of the boycotters lived in the Cape Town and Cape peninsula and western Cape areas, home to the majority of the 2.4 million South Africans of coloured, or black and Dutch descent.

The government spends more than four times as much per pupil on white students as on coloureds. The school boycott comes during a national debate over the status of coloureds. Although the government has indicated it intends to grant them some political power, details have been vague and slow in coming, and racial separation continues.

Some National Party officials hope the coloureds will side with the four million whites in any future settlement on the issue of majority rule in a country with 19 million blacks.

The protest began last week when a student meeting in Cape Town ordered a week-long boycott, voicing its main complaints the disparity in money spent on the education of different race groups, an acute shortage of teachers and textbooks and unfair dismissal of teachers.

The meeting condemned the education system as preparing the coloureds to become a "cheap labour force for capitalism."

A large crowd of soldiers and civilians gathered in the Barclay military training centre in downtown Monrovia to watch the executions.

The radio gave the other names of those executed as former commerce minister John Sherman, former speaker of the house of representatives, Richard Henry, former budget director Frank Stewart, former chief justice James Peer, the treasurer of the True Whig party, Clarence Parker, and the representative for Nimba county, Charles King.

Officials of the new military regime said the new chief of state personally witnessed the executions. At a news conference shortly before the announcement of the death sentences, Sergeant Doe did not refer to the sentences. He announced the military regime intended to return Liberia to civilian rule and call general elections "as soon as things have calmed down."

Amnesty: 14 imprisoned in Ethiopia 'disappeared'

LONDON, April 22 (AP) — Amnesty International claimed today that 14 prominent church and political figures have "disappeared" while imprisoned in Marxist-ruled Ethiopia and may be dead.

Ethiopian prison authorities are refusing food normally brought in for the inmates which in the past has meant that the prisoners had been killed, according to the London-based organisation which campaigns for human rights around the world.

"We have received no satisfactory reply from the Ethiopian authorities about the missing prisoners," an Amnesty spokesman said. "We have now decided to publish their names in the hope that international publicity may protect them, if they are still alive."

Representatives of Ethiopia's provisional military government have said the 14 were transferred from the capital, Addis Ababa, to other prisons, but have refused to say where, Amnesty said.

The organisation noted that the

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Protests disrupt India's Assam state

NEW DELHI, India, April 22 (AP) — Mass demonstrations led by students in the north-eastern state of Assam again paralysed government offices and banks today, the United News of India (UNI) reported.

UNI quoted officials as saying that hundreds were arrested for demonstrating peacefully against the presence of alleged aliens from Bangladesh in the state. Buses went off the roads in support of the agitators' demands and student leaders said the demonstrations would continue daily until April 26.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi called a meeting in New Delhi today of top officials from north-eastern states surrounding Assam. They are scheduled to discuss the issue of alleged aliens in the region.

The Assamese are protesting against Muslim settlers from Bangladesh in the tea and oil pro-

ducing state. They fear that if the alleged illegal immigrants are not deported, they could eventually overwhelm the largely Hindu Assamese economically and culturally.

Oil deliveries from the region, India's main oil producing area, were still disrupted because oil workers have stayed away from work.

They were protesting tough government measures adopted last weekend under which thousands of persons were arrested, including leaders of the powerful six-month-old movement. Most persons were detained briefly but the leaders are still imprisoned.

More than 150 persons were injured yesterday, 27 of them seriously, when police fired tear gas and clubbed demonstrators in a vain attempt to clear roads in Gauhati, 500 kilometres north-east of Calcutta. The wounded included 50 women.

Chad civil strife enters 2nd month

PARIS, April 22 (AP) — The latest eruption of civil strife that has rent the central African nation of Chad entered its second month today much as it began, with the two main antagonists fighting to a standstill in the capital of N'Djamena.

In the struggle for the capital between President Goukouni Oueddei and Defence Minister Hissene Habre, only minor changes have been made in the line that divides the devastated city.

The president continues to hold the northern, administrative part of the city and Mr. Habre is firmly entrenched in the southern section. Small gains are made from day to day by one side or the other, only to be quickly lost in a counter-attack.

Hopes for a ceasefire generated more than two weeks ago by the

mediation effort of General Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of Togo, have faded.

Reports reaching Paris from Chad, one of the world's ten poorest nations, say the special commission created during Mr.



President Goukouni

Eyadema's visit has made no headway and the latest efforts are mainly aimed at setting up another meeting between the president and the defence minister.

A relative lull was reported in the fighting yesterday after heavy fighting on Sunday, according to the French news agency AFP. Some sources said more than 100 were wounded during three hours of mortar, artillery and machine-gun fire.

No official casualty count is available, but observers estimate that nearly 1,500 have died and 4,000 have been wounded since the fighting began March 22.

Of an original population of 110,000-120,000 in N'Djamena, only about 40,000 remain, the rest having fled across the Chari River to neighbouring Cameroon or into the Chadian bush, AFP reported.

Chad's population of about four million is roughly divided into two million Muslims who live largely in the arid northern part of the country and two million Christians or Animists who occupy the southern region.

Mr. Goukouni accuses Mr. Habre of sabotaging the agreement last year creating a government of national union composed of all 11 military and political factions in the country, both Muslim and Christian. Mr. Habre claims Mr. Goukouni and his allies are pawns of Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi and says he is the only real nationalist in Chad.

The Christian forces have allied themselves with Mr. Goukouni against the man that drove the Christians from power last year after having controlled the central government since independence from France in 1960.

Egyptologists plan new effort to protect sph

CAIRO, April 22 (R) — Egyptologists plan to fill the 4,500-year-old sphinx of Giza with glue as part of a 3.5 million Egyptian pounds (LE) campaign to save Egypt's Pharaonic and Islamic monuments from erosion by the elements.

The director of antiquities for the Cairo area, Mr. Nassef Hassan, said workers would pour the glue down two deep wells in the sphinx's back and leave it to seep through the porous limestone of the body.

Like many other Egyptian monuments the sphinx, symbol of mystery, was insulated from sun, wind and rain for thousands of years by sand blown in from the desert.

But since archaeologists cleared away the sand in the 1930s, the sphinx, a monolithic statue of a

crouching lion with the head of the Pharaoh Kharfra, has been slowly deteriorating.

Occasional showers of rain dissolve the calcium carbonate in the limestone. When the sun comes out, the carbonate crystallises on the surface, reducing the outer layer of stone to a fragile powder which the wind blows away.

The Aswan high dam, completed in 1970, added a new complication when it raised the water-table all over the country. In the case of the sphinx the ground water is now within three metres of the statue's base.

The director of the antiquities organisation, Mr. Shabata Adam, has officially denied Egyptian newspaper reports that ground water is a serious danger, but studies are still at an early stage. Mr. Hassan said attempts to

protect the sphinx in the early 1970s only aggravated the problem. Egyptologists poured glue over the most vulnerable parts, the chest and neck, in the hope that it would penetrate to the core.

But the glue sank in only two centimetres, forming a hard shell which then broke off from the sphinx's body.

The elements have also attacked the flanks of the statue around the base, but Mr. Hassan said a girdle of stone blocks now being put in place would soon ward off the attack.

Work on the half-completed girdle would continue next month when a new allocation of LE 150,000 comes through, Mr. Hassan said.

The pyramids, which stand on a plateau just above the sphinx, are too massive to be affected by the

weather, but fragile wall and reliefs are easy victims. A grant of LE 200, campaign money will (the) the fabulous tomb of wife of Egypt's mighty Ramses. The tomb closed to visitors for three years because a fresh air caused the pain.

The 3,500-year-old Bahari temple in upper get LE45,000 and i Nations Educational, and Cultural Org (UNESCO) is sending experts to report i Islamic monuments.

Cairo city council i evicted some of the sp once occupied the tombs and Koran sch Cairo, the world's centred collection of buildings.

Some Western believe that this polit also contributed to handing of interation timed for the rural pop Aid officials say mo the rural areas, already by last year's famine, i fully inadequate rice d and now face seven m food stocks. Interna agencies are attempti rice seeds and estimat deficit through 1980 gering 300,000 tons.

The educated wond nameless will ever leav disillusioned with ti States and the West. I the so-called anti-guerrillas, the Fre operating along t Kampuchean border a gangsters or simply Prince Sihanouk has credited in the eyes o

One Western ob believes Kampuchea mant volcano" that i once Kampuchean forced to become i But another says, "I have already lost so n families that they d lose the rest in ano is little energy left for

ASSOCIATED

Kampuchea today: An eyewitness report

EDITOR'S NOTE: AP correspondent Denis Gray visited Kampuchea from March 21 to April 12, touring ten of its 18 provinces, Phnom Penh and the major provincial capitals. He was one of the first American journalists admitted for an extended tour since the fall of the Pol Pot regime.

By Denis Gray

PHNOM PENH—Kampuchean, great believers in magic, soothsayers and the stars, say that a long-standing Buddhist prophecy promises that a young king imbued with religion will one day liberate them from "the men who came from the East."

The easterners are clearly the Vietnamese who now dominate this shattered land. The young king has not come, and remains the pathetic hope of a people being steered towards a future they have no power to change.

The prophecy has gained such wide currency in Kampuchea that it has reportedly been discussed by communist cadre at political education courses. The cadre have their own interpretation: the king represents the triumph of revolution, the end of all cycles of political change in Kampuchea, the "irreversible" march towards a socialist, pro-Vietnamese, pro-Soviet society.

While most non-communist countries still talk about coalition governments, the return of one-time leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and neutralist, internationally sponsored solutions in

Kampuchea, the march continues, however haltingly, to the Vietnamese tune.

Vietnamese sources in Phnom Penh say that this year, probably in mid-summer, Kampuchea will have a provisional constitution, general elections for a government and major policy statements on such issues as land reform and agricultural organisation. A Kampuchean Communist Party, with solidly pro-Hanoi communists at the helm, may also be unveiled.

Building the party and the communist state has not been easy. Much of the country's educated class was eliminated during the 1975-79 regime of Premier Pol Pot, while many of the survivors have either fled or do not appear eager to embrace the communist way.

Up to 500,000 Kampuchean — roughly ten per cent of the population — have sought refuge along the Thai-Kampuchean border, and the exodus continues although at a reduced pace.

The government admits that it still cannot regulate many aspects of society, and a kind of chaotic honeymoon has ensued.

Petty capitalism is rife, fuelled by wide-open cross-border trading with Thailand and Vietnam.

Socialism had gained only a toehold among the farmers, and there are many in the government, even at the higher levels, with no revolutionary background. Four different currencies circulate simultaneously. It appears to be an uneasy hon-

eymoon.

Kampuchean here talk of friends being arrested for "subversive activities" and never seen again. Traditionally friendly and hospitable to outsiders, Kampuchean have been told by the regime to avoid contact with foreigners. A rigid, political education begins at the primary school level.

"People thought there would be a change of direction after the fall of Pol Pot but instead there was only a change of drivers," is a phrase currently making the rounds.

Bloody legacy

Unquestionably the single most overwhelming fact in today's Kampuchea — overshadowing anxiety about communism, fear of long-term Vietnamese domination and even the daily struggle for rice — is the bloody legacy of Pol Pot.

Talk of coalition governments and even the immediate withdrawal of Vietnamese troops which are uniformly resented elicits shudders of fear. Pol Pot is still in the jungles leading a guerrilla army and, as incredible as it seems to most Kampuchean, is still diplomatically recognised by most of the world.

A visitor hears no one in Kampuchea who believes that Pol Pot would change his homicidal policies if he regained power through a coalition arrangement. Many fear he would return if the Vietnamese withdrew.

If there is any unity in Kam-

puchea today it is the unity of suffering: virtually every Kampuchean has lost friends or family members through Pol Pot's savagery; virtually every Kampuchean has toiled like a slave; virtually every survivor has tasted the collective agony of seeing a culture demolished.

The Kampuchean countryside, already in shambles after the 1970-75 war, is a wasteland after Pol Pot's reign. Hardly a single structure remains intact along the 300-kilometres length of highway between Phnom Penh and Battambang.

Entire villages have vanished, some replaced by Pol Pot's communes of crude but marshalled military rows. Buddhist temples which once formed the centre of village life have been gutted, vandalised or razed. Battered archways by the roadside lead to nothing; staircases end in space.

In almost every corner of the country there is a Pol Pot execution site, a killing ground strewn with skulls, tatters of clothing and human bones protruding like ghostly shrubbery from the earth or disgorged from wells when the waters rise.

Impressive strides

Bled dry, starting from "below zero," Kampuchea has never-

theless made some impressive strides forward since a Vietnamese invasion sent Pol Pot's mob fleeing into the forests in January 1979. There are dedicated, often apolitical Kampuchean national-

World New Briefs

TEHRAN, April 22 (R) — Black U.S. comedian and activist Dick Gregory said today he was fasting in Tehran in that the U.S.-Iranian embassy hostages crisis could be solved. He told a press conference he had not taken an liquid since he arrived two days ago and planned to keep fast as long as his strength lasted. He would then return to U.S. He said he had no specific plan to try to win the release hostages, held by radical Muslim students since Nov. 4, Mr. Gregory called for a U.S. apology for its past Iran demanded by Iranian President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr, hope that my government would find the integrity to S Iranian people that we are sorry for what has gone on here were part of," he said.

SAINT-JEAN-DE-LOSNE, France, April 22 (AP) — A swept through an old people's home in central France late y killing 21 persons, police said today. The dead were 14 women. A further 17 inmates were suffering from smc lation. Only three inmates of the modern building escaped the late night fire, one of four set in the complex of building adjoining chapel in this town near Dijon. Police found clear the fire had been set deliberately, but announced no i leads to the arsonist. There was speculation it may ha mentally disturbed inmate, though authorities said none wa to be disturbed. The home housed 125 persons in a gni buildings and the three-year-old wing where all the de injuries occurred.

DACCA, April 21 (R) — The death toll from cyclones i Bangladesh at the weekend rose to 11 yesterday, with a people reported missing and thousands made homeless, th BSS news agency reported. Six bodies were recovered fro sized motor launch on the river Padma in the northern district, the worst-hit region in the storms. The launch wa 300 passengers and about 200 are still unaccounted for, t The Dacca weather office said further storms were exp

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP) — The United States o Earth Day today, the tenth anniversary of America's envt awakening. Organisers hoped that by day's end more th million people would participate in activities to recognise g last decade and to spur lagging interest in the environme when energy and the economy may have eclipsed ecolog public's priority list. Environmentalists this year avoide rallies that marked the first Earth Day, when an estimated 2 people demonstrated their concern about air and water i Instead of protest rallies, small seminars are being hel ranging from acid rain to toxic chemicals. In Washington, mental exhibits include a two-story composting toilet. I volunteers have been collecting trash for a week al kilometres of highway. In New York, several blocks of Ave Americans was being closed off for an environmentalist i expected to attract 250,000 persons. All the events are i fighting what environmentalists fear is a growing mo expanded energy production and jobs priority over clea water.

ATHENS, April 22 (AP) — A multi-purpose cooperation a was signed between the United States and Greece today, economic, scientific, educational and cultural fields. The ag the first of its kind to be signed between the two countries, is widening the possibilities for mutually advantageous co between them. The agreement provides for the setting up U.S.-Greek joint working groups which will meet at least o U.S. embassy sources here said that it is believed the agree help in bringing technical experts together at a practical a agreement, which is effective immediately, remains in fora years subject to the desire of either country to terminate

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